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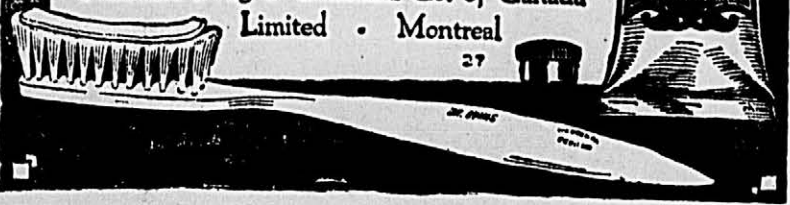
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ROUSSEAU'S INFLUENCE ON POL. SOCIETY

Excellent Paper Read Before the Historical Club.

"CONTRAT SOCIAL"

A Work of Momentous Influence With Far-reaching Effects on World's Society.

The "Contrat Social" is but a short, incomplete treatise, full, moreover, of inaccuracies, bad logic and obscure reasoning, but it contains so many ringing passages and truly prophetic utterances, that it immediately sent a thrill of popular enthusiasm throughout the Western civilized world, and directly affected the destinies of at least two great modern nations, France and the United States, were the significant words with which G. Grosjean, Arts '18, began his excellent treatise on the "Contrat Social" before the Historical Club meeting held last night at 8 o'clock, in Room A, of Strathcona Hall. The meeting was very well attended. Dr. Fryer being also present. President Proudfoot occupied the chair, introducing the speaker, G. Grosjean. The paper which the speaker presented was one of the best presentations on the "Contrat Social," and the "Daily" is taking the liberty of publishing the complete address for the special benefit of all the Upper Classmen in Arts who, in one way or another, have to read Jean Jacques Rousseau's work in their course.

Mr. Grosjean spoke as follows: The subject of my paper to-night is, as you know, the "Contrat Social," or "Social Contract," by Jean Jacques Rousseau—an extremely delicate subject to treat, permit me to say, for it would be difficult, in the whole range of political theory, to find another book over which more frequent and bitter controversies have been fought. The "Contrat Social" is but a short, incomplete treatise, full, moreover, of inaccuracies, bad logic and obscure reasoning, but it contains so many ringing passages and truly prophetic utterances that it immediately sent a thrill of popular enthusiasm throughout the Western civilized world, and directly affected the destinies of at least two great modern nations, i.e., France and the United States of America.

My intention, to-night, is not to enter into a detailed criticism of Rousseau's theories; it is not, in particular, to dwell at length—as so many delight in doing—upon his weak points, but it is rather to give a short account of the book itself, of its characteristics, doctrines, value and influence.

Introduction.

Rousseau, in a few introductory remarks, sets forth in the following terms the aim which he has in view: "I wish to discover whether, in the existing social order, there may not be some rule of safe and legitimate administration, taking men as they are, and laws as they might be." Then he opens the first of the four books into which the work is divided by the famous and often quoted paradox for which he has been so much abused: "Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains. One thinks himself the master of others, who does not fail to be more of a slave than they."

After such an introduction one might well expect a long and vehement denunciation of the evils of modern society and civilization. Nothing of the sort. "How was this brought about," he goes on to say. "I do not know. What could make it legitimate? I think I can answer this question." He will endeavour to show, then, under what conditions the restrictions imposed by any organized society upon the freedom of the individual are justified. And not only that, but, by a skilful, or according to some, by a vicious use of logic, he will try to convince his reader that these very chains are the best instruments of his real liberty.

Basis of Social Organization.

Rousseau then discusses the question whether might alone, or military strength, can serve as a sound basis of social organization, whether, in a word, might is right. This view he indignantly rejects, showing that, since man is born free, as he assumes, "to renounce liberty is to renounce the quality of manhood, the rights of humanity, and even its duties." Slavery, collective as well as individual, is therefore a crime against human nature itself.

We must consequently, as Rousseau puts it, "find a form of association which shall defend and protect, with the entire common force, the person and property of each associate, and by means of which, each, uniting himself to all, may nevertheless obey only himself, and remain as free as before." Such, then, is the funda-

(Continued on Page 2.)

WHAT'S ON.

TO-DAY.

4-6 p.m.—Red Cross Executive.
5.10 p.m.—Devotional Meeting, R. V. C.
8.00 p.m.—Orchestral Concert at R.V.C.

COMING.

Nov. 2—Devotional Meeting, R.V.C.
Nov. 2-8 p.m., Alliance Francaise at Ritz-Carlton.
Nov. 2-3.00 p.m., Arts vs. Science, football.

VARSITY DECIDES AGAINST FOOTBALL

Inter-Collegiate Football Series Proposal Fails to Meet With Approval of Directors.

The following clipping from the columns of the "Varsity" state the position of the University of Toronto in regard to the playing of home and home football games with McGill. A short time ago it was stated in these columns that intercollegiate football was well within the range of possibility this year, the proceeds to go to the Red Cross. Since then, however, Varsity has decided to abide by the policy adopted two years ago, to the effect that athletics should, until the termination of the war, be confined to inter-faculty contests.

Oct. 29th.—"The Athletic Directorate wish to state that a letter was received on October 18, from the President of the McGill Athletic Union, saying that a suggestion had been made in Montreal for teams representing the two Universities to play home and home rugby games, and asking for the opinion of the Varsity Directorate before considering the matter. A reply was sent from Toronto the same day in which it was said that the Varsity Directorate felt that it would be unwise for them to abandon the policy adopted two years ago, viz., to confine the athletic activities to inter-faculty contests until the termination of the war; and looking forward for a return of ante-bellum conditions.

For the information of many who may not know and for those who may have forgotten the facts, it might be again stated, that at the opening of the session in 1915, the above policy was decided upon after mature deliberation and after consultation with members of the Athletic Advisory Board (which is made up of all members of the Athletic Directorate) members of the Board of Governors and with the President of the University; and this action was endorsed and unanimously commended by a very large number of Varsity graduates and athletes."

AWARDED MILITARY MEDAL.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Abbott-Smith, of McGill University, have received word that their second son, Gunner G. W. Abbott-Smith, Arts '18, has been awarded the Military Medal, for devotion to duty on the 17th and 18th of October, during the attack on Hill 70, near Lens. Gunner Abbott-Smith was gassed during the attack, and was sent to the Canadian Hospital at Warmer, Kent, to recover.

Before enlisting he was a double course man in Arts and Medicine, leaving in May, 1916, he joined Col. Brock's Battery and went over to France in March, 1917, where he had been continually until gassed.

Lt. R. R. Abbott-Smith, elder son of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Smith, who was a member of the 2nd Canadian Buffs, and who contracted fever while at Salonika, has returned to his regiment after being sent to Malta to recover. He was a member of Science '18, and went overseas in 1915. After a short time at the front, Lt. Abbott-Smith was awarded a commission. He is 23 years of age, and was born in Montreal.

LT. CARDEW DIED OF WOUNDS.

The following report appears in the London "Times" Oct. 17th, to the effect that Lt. J. H. Cardew, M.C., a former McGill man, had died of wounds received in action.

"Died on October 5th, at a Casualty Clearing Station, of wounds received in action the previous day, John Hayden Cardew, M.C., Lieutenant, late acting Captain, R.F.A."

Lt. Cardew was a graduate in Science of McGill, and at one time Electrical Engineer of the Government of India for the State Railways. He was the elder son of Lt.-Col. C. E. and Mrs. Cardew, of Wadebridge, Cornwall.

Flight Lt. Fred Macy, Sci. '20, who joined the Royal Flying Corps, has just received his commission at Camp Borden. He left for overseas a few days ago, after spending several days in Montreal bidding his numerous friends farewell.

DELTA SIGMA ADDRESSED BY PROF. J. A. DALE

Annual Lecture and Tea Most Enjoyable.

DISCUSSES VALUE OF POETRY.

Speaks of Music in Poetry and Reveals Many Lines of Thought.

The Delta Sigma Society held its annual lecture and tea yesterday afternoon in the Royal Victoria College. The meeting was a most enjoyable one, as the executive had been fortunate enough to secure Prof. Dale as the lecturer for the occasion.

Prof. Dale spoke on Poetry, and the lecture was the more delightful that it expressed so clearly the speaker's personality and taste. The selections chosen were not such as one finds in treatises on poetry, but while taken from what are generally considered the lesser poets, were most delightful and thoroughly illustrative of the point Prof. Dale wished to make.

Prof. Dale began by saying that he did not intend to take up any special phase of poetry, but rather to spend an hour off with the poets. When at school he had been greatly impressed by those wonderfully beautiful lines from Admials:

"Life, like a dome of many colored glass,
Stains the white radiance of Eternity,
Until Death tramples it to fragments."

which his teacher had very slowly written on the board so as to allow the sense to sink into the minds of the pupils. He went on to say that the function of poetry was to bring out the beauty and tragedy of life, to put its emotions and its thoughts into song. Poetry appeals to us frequently because it expresses what we have felt and have been unable to speak. Tragedy seals most people's lips, and only a few can make it intelligible to others.

"Poets learn in sorrow what they teach in song." As an example of this, Prof. Dale mentioned John Davidson, who, before taking his own life, wrote a few lines to prophesy what people would say of him.

Some would say he was weak, and some that he was strong, but he himself was convinced of his own strength because he had been able to sing where the weak were dumb.

There are many poems which may seem to us wholly imaginative and altogether far fetched. This is because oftentimes we have not the eyes to see. It reminded Prof. Dale of the story told of Turner and an old lady. The latter, gazing at the picture of a sunset, exclaimed: "I never saw a sunset like that," to which Turner replied, "But don't you wish you could, madam?"

Prof. Dale then went on to speak of the music in poetry and of the different musical effects obtained. He illustrated this by quotations from Alice Brown, and from the soldier poet Grenfell, who died within the last year. In this connection he spoke of the symbolic use of words. A poet frequently chooses a word for the sense or the images which it will bring to the mind of the reader.

In conclusion Prof. Dale said that the poet had for his matter the same thoughts and feelings that others had. If we cannot see with the eyes of the poet we may at least learn from him and by degrees come to share his vision.

When the consequent applause had subsided, Miss Cameron arose and said that although the appreciation of the audience had been quite manifest, yet it was the custom of the society that the Honorary President should express in words the thanks of the members. She said that Prof. Dale had opened new lines of thought to many present, and had called up in the minds of others many beautiful poems illustrative of his thoughts. She closed by expressing the very warm thanks of the members for the enjoyable Hour Off which Prof. Dale had given them.

The meeting then adjourned to the Dining Room, where tea was served, and where the students had the pleasure of meeting and talking with Sir Wm. Peterson and members of the Faculty and of renewing their acquaintance with graduate students.

LT. MACY GOES OVERSEAS.

Flight Lt. Fred Macy, Sci. '20, who joined the Royal Flying Corps, has just received his commission at Camp Borden. He left for overseas a few days ago, after spending several days in Montreal bidding his numerous friends farewell.

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McGill Daily

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A WORD OF APPRECIATION.

Once more we must take off our hats to the Y. M. C. A. The Freshman's Reception, which has come to occupy a place among the traditions at McGill has of late years been an outstanding feature among our social activities. Graduates look back to this occasion as one of the landmarks of their college careers. In past years the Y. M. C. A. on many occasions has received merited commendation upon the great success which has so frequently crowned their whole-hearted efforts in behalf of the welfare of the student body.

The recent event of Tuesday night is merely another demonstration of the painstaking effort, which has always been characteristic of the Y. M. C. A. The Freshman Reception this year was an outstanding success in the history of the Association. In spite of the prevailing unfavourable circumstances the gathering is declared by all to have been most successful, and it is certain that the standards of the past are in no way being permitted to suffer.

This success may justly be regarded by the new General Secretary, and those others to whose efforts the event owes its unequalled success, as a feather in their caps.

Perhaps there is, *prima facie*, a lack of appreciation on the part of the undergraduate body in general—possibly there is occasionally some thoughtless and unjust criticism, but we have no hesitancy in assuring those who bear the burdens so willingly and efficiently that their efforts are in reality deeply appreciated. Criticism is to a regrettable extent rampant, but we are disposed (though through no desire to excuse mere fault-finding), to think that most of it is the product of ignorance or at least gross thoughtlessness.

It is such occasions as that of the recent reception which arouse us to a full realization of the part which our Y. M. C. A. plays in life at McGill. While the memory of this success is still fresh it is not opportune to point out that co-operation on the part of the Undergraduate body to the extent of at least the manifestation of a real interest and concern in the work is due the Association. Surely we are not asking too much when we demand the manifestation of a spirit of appreciation in return for the wholehearted and untiring service rendered on our behalf as an undergraduate body.

AGRICULTURE IN ITALY.

Those who have followed the history of agriculture in Italy, during the last three years, can hardly fail to be impressed by the slowness with which the country as a whole has awakened to the supreme importance of this branch of the national war work. There have been those, of course, who have recognized the importance of the question from the first, and have urged that the authorities should adopt a drastic and courageous policy in regard to the matter. That the great mass of the people, however, have largely failed to see the question in its true light is made evident by the fact that the measures which are being urged to-day are very much the same as those which were urged as far back as eighteen months ago.

The fact is that Italy, before the outbreak of the war, in spite of the enormous strides made in recent years in the way of manufactures, was essentially an agricultural country, about 70 per cent. of the whole land being under cultivation. The soil, in many districts, is rated as amongst the most fertile in the world. In some places as many as nine crops of grass and green forage being reaped from one field in a single year. Where Italy fails is just where so many other European countries fail, namely, in the primitive nature of her agricultural methods. As one Italian writer put it, recently, the great need of the country is for the industrialization of agriculture, that it should in fact be modernized and brought up to the level of other industries with regard to which Italy has made such progress since the beginning of the war. Italy has, indeed, been devoting all her efforts to the manufacture of war material. In this respect she has done wonders. A vast enterprise has been created out of practically nothing, until to-day, she is not only supplying all her own needs, but has a sufficient surplus to admit of her sending supplies to her allies, and even to neutrals. All this, however, has been achieved, to a certain extent, at the expense of agriculture, and the ranks of the agriculturists are being depleted, not only by the calling up of thousands of farm hands to the colors, but by the inducements to forsake the land which have been offered by the higher wages of the munition factories.

ENGLISH STEEL INDUSTRY.

LONDON, England. — The autumn meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute was held recently in London at the Institution of Civil Engineers under the presidency of Sir William Beardmore. A preliminary report was submitted by the mechanical section of the committee dealing with the treatment of steel and its ferro-alloys in which a comparison was made between the operations of rolling mills in Great Britain and abroad, and giving the views of manufacturers as to the causes responsible for the smaller output of British steel works as compared with continental ones. In their report the committee expressed the opinion that if the British steel trade was to hold its own in open competition with other steel-producing countries of the world it was essential to establish a central board to which orders would go, and which would then allocate the work to the different firms according to their ability to do it.

"This," the report continues, "would save the enormous amount of capital at present locked up in stocks of rolls. Many works have rolls as required to suit orders. If, on the other hand, the orders were sent from a central board, mills could be kept on the work allocated to them for long periods, thus reducing the amount of roll-changing and also the cost of production. It would also enable works to roll only such material for which their mills and plant are best adapted. It is clear to the committee that the one outstanding feature which has been revealed by their work, so far as it has gone, has been the eliciting of the almost unanimous opinion that, if the steel industry in this country is going to maintain its position, it must be by some great broadening of our commercial organization."

pleted, not only by the calling up of thousands of farm hands to the colors, but by the inducements to forsake the land which have been offered by the higher wages of the munition factories.

R. V. C. NOTES.

The staff of the McGill Conservatorium of Music will give the first orchestral concert of the season to-night at eight o'clock, in the Assembly Hall of the R. V. C. Admission is by invitation. The gallery of the hall is reserved for resident students, as usual. By the kindness of Dr. Perrin some invitations are placed at the disposal of non-resident students, and will admit the latter to seats in the gallery, but not on the floor of the Hall. These tickets are not transferrable, and applications for them should be made to Miss Longworth, Secretary of the R. V. C., as soon as possible.

The first of the Devotional Meetings under the direction of the Y. W. C. A. will be held to-morrow from 5.10 to 5.40 p.m., in the Common Room of the R. V. C. Prayers will be offered for home and abroad. Every-body please bear this meeting in mind.

At the second meeting of the season of the Alliance Francaise, to be held to-morrow evening, at 8.15, in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Mr. Maurice Boucher, Professor au Lycee de Lyon, Chevalier de la Legion d'honneur, will deliver a lecture on "La Musique Moderne." The lecture will be accompanied by musical illustrations by M. Leo Pol Morin.

A meeting of the Menorah Society was held on October 30, in Room 2 of the R. V. C. Miss Jennie Klein read a paper on "Modern Jewish Education." An informal discussion followed, in which the various methods and systems of Jewish education were compared.

LOST.
O In the vicinity of Goodwin's.
O A tunic of a gymnasium suit.
O Finder please leave with the porter at the R. V. C.
O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O

NOTICE.

Will the person who removed an umbrella from the Engineering Building on Monday afternoon kindly leave same with the janitor.

LOST.

A sixty degree set square. Please return to Janitor, Engineering Building.

NATIONAL CLOTH.

PARIS, France. — The "national cloth" determined upon by the Government is about to become very extensively known. The object is to provide a simple, cheap and standard kind of cloth for clothing. M. Brenier, a deputy and Mayor of Vienna, and M. Bonnier, president of the Chamber of Commerce of that town, were instructed to consider the details of the manufacture and to arrange for the production of 2,600,000 metres of it, and they have now made a report to M. Clementel, Minister of Commerce, in which they say that the manufacture of the quality indicated is now assured, thanks to the disinterested labors of the industrial specialists whose assistance was sought and who have it without profit to themselves. Contrary to what was stated when the idea of this national cloth was first put forward, it will be devoted exclusively to the clothing of those poor classes who in one way or another are now a charge to the state, also of the children who are regularly clothed by public or private educational funds, and lastly, where families are dependent on charities, it will go to those who have most children.

It has been reckoned that the amount of national cloth that will be required will be about 2,558,400 metres, of which 8 per cent. will represent cloth for men's clothes, 26 per cent. for those of women, and 66 per cent. for the clothing of boys and girls. The sale of clothing for the rest of the population will not be interfered with.

The abandonment of profits by the manufacturers and the utilization of the stocks of primary materials on the initiative of the Minister of Commerce, will enable the national cloth to be manufactured at a specially low price, and the price of clothes will be lower again, if the makers to whom the authorities will have recourse, agree to give proofs of their disinterestedness equal to those made by the manufacturers of the cloth. The price of the cloth itself, will, however, vary somewhat, according to the centres of manufacture, the cost of production being greater in some places than in others. It is hoped, however, that an average price will be fixed for the cloth, so that clothes made from it can be sold in all parts made from it at the same price. The diversity in the method of manufacturing it will also prevent absolute uniformity in the appearance of the cloth, which will be an advantage to those who have to wear it. The manufacture of the 2,600,000 metres will be spread over a period of five or six months, about 450,000 metres being made per month. The work of distributing it will be left to the mayors of the towns, who will act as controllers in the matter.

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tions that would lead to economies far and away outweighing any other element in the situation, and long ago realized and adopted by our foreign competitors."

At the meeting Mr. Charles Eugene Schneider, the principal owner in the Creusot works, was elected by the Council as the next president.

ROUSSEAU'S INFLUENCE ON POL. SOCIETY.

(Continued from Page 1.)

mental problem. Its solution is to be found in the Social Contract, which may be reduced to the following terms: "Each of us gives in common his person and all his force under the supreme direction of the general will; and we receive each member as an indivisible part of the whole." "The social compact establishes among citizens such an equality that they all engage under the same conditions, and should enjoy the same rights." (Book II, 4).

"Immediately, instead of the individual person of each contracting party, this act of association produces a moral and collective body, composed of as many members as the assembly has votes, which receives from this same act its unity—its common being, its life and its will. This public personage, thus formed by the union of all the others, formerly took the name of city, and now takes that of republic or body politic. This is called the state by its members when it is passive; the sovereign when it is active, and a power when comparing it to its equals. With regard to the associates, they take collectively the name of people, and call themselves individually citizens, as participating in the sovereign authority, and subjects, as submitted to the laws of the state."

General Will.

What is especially to be noted in the above quoted passage, is that the sovereign is not an individual, or a few individuals, but the whole people itself, considered as such, with a life and a will of its own, which Rousseau calls the "general will." The general will invariably seeks what is best for the community at large, and "whoever shall refuse to obey the general will, shall be compelled to it by the whole body, which signifies nothing if not that he will be forced to be free."

On this, however, we shall have occasion to insist again later on.

This attitude may seem strange in a man whom we have been accustomed to look upon as an advocate of a general return to nature. In fact, Rousseau himself seems to have felt the apparent contradiction between his present and his former views when he tries to prove that the new social order, based upon the social compact, only serves to increase the natural liberty of man as well as to enable it. "Although," says he, "man deprives himself in this state of several advantages which he holds from nature, he gains other advantages so great, his faculties exercise and develop, his ideas expand, his sentiments become ennobled, his whole spirit is elevated to such a point that, if the abuse of this new condition did not often degrade him below that from which he came, he ought to bless without ceasing the happy moment which took him from it forever, and which has made of a dull, stupid animal, an intelligent being—a man."

"What man loses by the social contract is his natural liberty, and an unlimited right to anything that tempts him, which he can obtain; what he gains is civil liberty and the ownership of all that he possesses. Not to be deceived in these compensations, we must distinguish the natural liberty, which has no limits but the strength of the individual from civil liberty, which is limited by the general will; and possession, which is only the effect of the force or right of the first occupant, from the ownership which is founded only upon a positive title."

Private Ownership.

And these distinctions lead Rousseau to discuss the question of private ownership in general. Far from revealing himself an extreme socialist, as his previous "Discourse on the Origin of Inequalities among Men" might lead us to expect, Rousseau justifies private ownership on certain conditions. After having considered the different legitimate methods of acquiring property, he concludes as follows: "In whatever way the acquisition is made, the right which each individual has over his own property is subordinate to the right which the community has over all; without this there would be neither solidity in the social tie, nor real force in the exercise of sovereignty." And then he adds very characteristically:

"I will finish this chapter and this book by a statement, which must serve as the basis of all social systems; it is that instead of destroying natural equality, the fundamental compact substitutes, on the contrary, a moral and legitimate equality for that which nature may have given of physical inequality among men; and while they may be unequal in strength or genius, they become equal by agreement and right."

What is Sovereignty?

The second book is devoted to the sovereign, his attributes and his function.

As we already had occasion to point out before, the sovereign is the body politic, or people taken as such. He is not a mere aggregate of individuals, but a "common self," so to speak, an independent being, a "moral person" with a life and a will of his own—the general will—made up of what in each individual, tends to promote the common good as opposed to selfish ends and private interests.

Sovereignty, or the "exercise of the general will," is "inalienable" and "indivisible." It is, also, as he points out later, "indestructible." It is a necessary and inevitable consequence of the nature of the body politic or sovereign.

Sovereignty for Rousseau, as we have said already, consists in the "exercise of the general will." This "general will" Rousseau is careful to distinguish from the "will of all." Just as his sovereign is a distinct "moral person," and no mere aggregate of in-

dividuals, so his "general will" is not the mere sum of individual wills. "It is," to quote Bernard Bosanquet, "the will of the whole society 'as such' or the wills of all individuals 'in so far as' they aim at the common good." Therefore can Rousseau say: "The general will is always right, and always tends towards public utility; but it does not follow that the deliberations of the people always have the same rectitude. The people wishes its own good always, but it does not always see it; the people is never corrupted, but it is often deceived, and it is then only that it seems to desire what is evil."

"There is often a great difference between the will of all and the general will; one regards the common interest only; the other regards private interests, and is only the sum of individual wills; but take from these same wills the plus and the minus, which destroy each other, and there will remain for the sum of the differences, the general will."

This latter quotation may serve as an example of Rousseau's more or less intelligible pieces of mathematical reasoning—a form of argument or exposition to which he was very much inclined.

This theory of the general will which is always right is in perfect harmony with Rousseau's strong belief in the natural goodness of the human heart, for it presupposes in man a spontaneous and indestructible tendency to aim at a "good extending beyond himself, in as far as that good takes the form of a common good." This tendency or impulse may occasionally be relegated to the background for a time, it may yield to private interests, but it can never be completely extinguished, for it is inherent to human nature and endures as long as life.

What is the State.

On this notion of the State as a "moral entity," and of the general will as the "wills of all individuals in so far as they aim at the common good" turns the whole of Rousseau's political theory. It justifies forcible constraint to obey the law, for, when a man is forced to yield to the general will, he is only forced to yield "to that which is best in himself," so that to say, he is only forced to be really free.

Rousseau then examines the limits of the sovereign power. He admits that the sovereign has a right of life and death over all citizens as such. The social compact is a sacred agreement on the observance of which rests the whole social fabric. Whoever breaks that sacred agreement is therefore guilty of the greatest of all crimes, he has become a public enemy, and is liable to capital punishment. There are, however, limits to the sovereign power. "Absolute, sacred and inviolable as it is," it "does not overstep and cannot overstep the limits of general agreement." Any man, therefore, "can dispose fully of what is left him of goods and liberty by this agreement; so that the sovereign never has the right to demand of one subject more than of another, because, then, the affair becoming individual, the sovereign power is no longer competent."

What is now the function of the sovereign? The sole function of the sovereign, according to Rousseau, is to make the Law, that is to say, to give expression to the general will.

The great difficulty which confronts Rousseau is to find a proper means of ascertaining correctly what the general will really demands. This is how he states the problem himself: "Laws are strictly speaking, only the conditions of civil association. The people which submits to the laws ought to be their author. Only the associates can have the right to regulate the conditions of the society. But how are they to regulate them? Can it be done by common agreement, by a sudden inspiration? Has the body politic an organ for pronouncing its acts or will? Who will give it the necessary foresight to form such acts and to publish them before they are needed? Or how is it to pronounce them, at the moment when they are required? How is a blind multitude, which often does not know what it wills, because it rarely knows what is good for it, to execute for itself so great and difficult an enterprise as a system of legislation? Of itself, the people always wills the good, but it does not always see it. The general will is always right, but the judgment which guides it is not always enlightened." And at last Rousseau concludes: "Hence springs the necessity of a legislator."

Legislator.

The legislator's task is a most delicate and difficult one for, "in order that a people at its birth should have the capacity to appreciate the sound maxims of policy and follow the fundamental rules of political reason, it would be necessary for the effect to become the cause; for the social spirit, which is meant to be the work of legislation itself, and for men to be, before laws are made, what they are meant to become by their means."

The ideal legislator, then, would be some heaven-sent, divinely-inspired messenger, some Moses or some Lycurgus. "To discover," says Rousseau, "the rules of social government best suited for nations, requires a superior intelligence; it requires one which sees all the passions of mankind and experiences none of them! which has no relations with our nature and yet knows it thoroughly; whose welfare should be independent of us, and which nevertheless should interest itself in our happiness; an intelligence, finally, which in the lapse of time lays up glory for itself in the future, and works in one century to enjoy in another. We should have gods to make laws for men."

This, however, is no real solution; and in fact Rousseau does not seem to have found any altogether satisfactory solution at all. According to his views the only certain way of ascertaining the general will is through

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HERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government Institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instructions in all branches of military science to Cadets and Officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact, it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis, the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and in addition, the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor sports of all kinds, ensures health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Survey, and by the Regulation of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years in three terms of 34 months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras is about \$800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College, takes place in May of each year, at the headquarters of the several military districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for the other valuable information, application should be made to the secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont., or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

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MILITARY TRAINING AT YALE.

Yale, together with other American Universities, has assumed an entirely different aspect due to the influence of the times. Heretofore athletics have been paramount, but this year they have been forced to assume a position of secondary importance. Yale offers perhaps more opportunities of preparation for the various branches of government service than any other college.

The most important of these is probably the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. The course has been shortened to three years, and is open to all members of the University. It will make it possible for college students, the majority of whom enter at the age of eighteen, to qualify themselves for active service at the age of twenty-one. The shortened course will also enable students of the Sheffield Scientific School to complete the course before graduating. Students in the college will be excused from the three-hour course during each of the three years in which artillery training is taken. It is necessary for them to take only twelve hours of academic work.

Outside of the artillery training course itself, a system of courses closely related to military training is also being arranged which may be taken as part of the college course. It is planned with a view toward fitting the students who adopt the work to become efficient commissioned officers.

For Freshman year a three-hour course in Applied Mathematics is planned, to include the subjects of mensuration, surveying, navigation, and other practical applications of trigonometry. A course in Geology will be organized to give Sophomores and Juniors an opportunity for actual exercises in map-making, probably in connection with the military survey of the State of Connecticut. A continuous three-year History course is being arranged which will cover the history of American International relations during the first year, European Diplomatic History during the second, and General Military History during the third.

These five courses, together with two successive courses in French, two in Physical Science, and three other courses chosen from the list of electives should fit the student for service in the army as a commissioned officer. The course in Sheffield Scientific School is regarded as being already such that no radical changes will have to be made.

LOST.

A bunch of keys (one No. 298), somewhere in College grounds. Finder please return to Janitor, the Old Medical Building.

LOST.

A bunch of keys (one No. 298), somewhere in College grounds. Finder please return to Janitor, the Old Medical Building.

AT THE ST. DENIS.

A decidedly fine programme will be shown at the St. Denis Theatre, to-day, Friday and Saturday, when a complete change of programme will be shown. The headline attraction is "Broadway Arizona," in which that popular screen star, Olive Thomas, is featured. The story is that of a cowboy who goes to New York from the plains of Arizona, and falls in love with an actress along the Great White Way. A Mack Sennett Comedy and other pictures make up the film portion of the programme, song selections will be rendered by Evelyn Hartley, the marvellous contralto, and as a special added attraction for to-day only, P. A. Asslin, the celebrated Montreal tenor, will render selections, accompanied by the incomparable St. Denis Symphony Orchestra. The coming attraction, beginning Sunday, will be a Goldwyn production, featuring Mae Marsh in "Sunshine Alley."

CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

The second meeting of the McGill Chemical Society will be held on Friday, in the Chemistry Building at 4.45 p.m., when Dr. F. W. Skirrow will report on the Third National Exposition of Chemical Industries held in New York City this autumn. At the present time this event is of importance, giving us, as it does, a knowledge of the strides which America has taken to free herself from dependence on German chemical industries. The Society extends a cordial welcome to all who may be interested, and the Executive is hoping for support from the departments of the numerous allied sciences of the University.

LOST.

An umbrella, supposedly in the Royal Arcanum Chambers, on Sunday, October 28. Will finder please return to M. Silvestein, Arts '21, or give to the Janitor of the Arts Building.

LOST.

There will be a meeting of the freshmen years at 5.00 p.m. to-day in the Union. All first year men are requested to attend.

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The Business Side of Winning the War

THE WAR can be won only by a combination of Men and Money co-ordinated into invincible organization by the patriotism of all the people.

The most devoted patriot army could not fight twenty-four hours without money and the support of those things which money alone will buy.

Our soldiers must have food, clothing, arms, munitions and transport, or be vainly sacrificed in battle.

So, no matter how brave our soldiers may be, nor how self-sacrificing they are, unless we back them freely and generously with money, their bravery and their sacrifices will be all for nothing.

Money is the coupling pin between Canada's fighting men and victory.

TO CARRY on the war Canada must be prepared to produce and sell on credit to Great Britain and our Allies, hundreds of millions of dollars worth of supplies.

Cash must be paid to the producers of those supplies.

The war is not only a terrific struggle of men and guns, but it is also the most tremendous business of producing, selling and financing the world has ever known.

And to successfully carry on this war, money is as indispensable as it is in operating a railroad or a private business.

The war is therefore a combination of commerce and fighting, of business and patriotism.

So, to keep on producing as well as fighting, the very highest commercial efficiency of Canada must be maintained.

And it is Canada's privilege to take a man's part in that combination of patriotic producing, financing and fighting.

Also it is Canada's duty as well as her privilege to so conduct that business that she can continue to produce and sell and finance on a still greater scale.

GREAT BRITAIN has advanced to our Allies five and a half billion dollars. The United States has advanced to Great Britain and our Allies nearly three billion dollars. These advances of course are not in actual cash, but in credit.

When Britain lends billions to France and Italy she does not lend the actual cash, but she gives those Allies credit.

The British munition worker and coal miner who produce the supplies for France and Italy are paid in cash with the money borrowed by the British Government from the British people. But the money stays

in Britain, and helps to maintain for British working-men conditions of the highest productive efficiency.

NOW, because of the tremendous burden of expenditures which Great Britain is bearing at home and has made abroad in the past three years, and because of the billions of credits she is financing for the Allies, it is impossible for her to send out of Britain any more money in cash.

For her purchases in Canada and the United States she must have credit. And that credit must be established by the people. What the Government of Canada lends to Great Britain must in turn be borrowed from the people of Canada.

So Canada's Minister of Finance comes to the people of Canada for a loan which Canada promises, in the form of Canada's Victory Bonds, to repay at a stipulated time, with interest.

Canada's Minister of Finance sells Canada's Victory Bonds to the people and the people pay him their money, which he uses to pay the farmer, the miner and the wage earner for the products which Great Britain needs and must have.

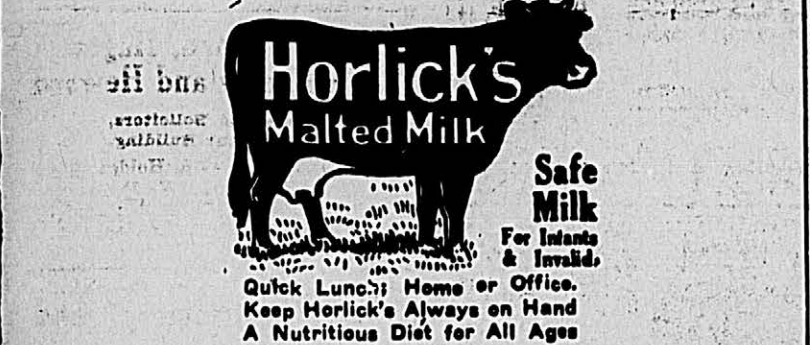
The producers in turn circulate all this money for food, clothing, furniture and other necessities, thus contributing to the business prosperity of the whole country.

So, by buying Canada's Victory Bonds we are not only helping Great Britain to win the war but we are also helping to maintain in Canada those conditions of material well-being which again are essential in maintaining at a high level the productive efficiency of the nation.

Thus the purchase of Canada's Victory Bonds completes the cycle of National effort in winning the war, in which every man, woman and child should take a part.

That is the Business side of Winning the War—
Your Part in that Business is to buy
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YALE A. A. MEET BELOW STANDARD.
NEW HAVEN, Conn. — The fall track games of the Yale A. A. Saturday afternoon showed that the war has taken all the stars, just as it has in football and rowing. The best marks were made by freshmen, but these were not up to varsity standard. P. E. Cooper of Albany, N.Y., a freshman, won the 100-yard dash in 16 2-5 sec. E. F. Shedd, of Brookline, Mass.,

also a freshman, won the high hurdles in 17 1-5 sec., and was second in the low hurdles.
The mile was won by Egbert Driscoll, a sophomore, in 4 min. 58 sec. T. P. O'Brien, another freshman, won the quarter. Owing to lack of entries the field events were not contested.
PATRICK'S PIE IDEA.
Patrick had called on his Betsy and

she gave him a handsome helping of her special make of apple pie. Patrick was loud in its praise.
"I tried a new way," said Betsy, beaming. "I put a few gooseberries in to flavor it."
"Begorra!" cried Patrick, "if a few gooseberries give so good a flavor to an apple pie, what a darlint of an apple pie it would be made of gooseberries entirely!"

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